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OUTLINE OF LECTURE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Why scientific intelligence?

1. Case histories from World War II.

a. German radio beam system and British counter-measures.

B. Problems which illustrate scope and strategic importance.

1. What power advantages will accrue to the nation which first processes a satellite vehicle?

2. What advantages would the nation have which first produces a one-shot, all-purpose vaccine?

3. What changes would occur in France if the problem of alcoholism were solved?

4. What world problems would be solved by obtaining food from the sea?

5. What defenses do the Soviets have against biological warfare?

II. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR COLLECTION AND PRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A. Department of State - basic research

B. Army, Navy, Air - military hardware.

C. Federal Bureau of Investigation - laboratory detection methods.

D. Central Intelligence Agency.

1. Operational directive: DCID 3/4

2. Evaluation, integration, production.

3. Concentration on gaps in information - USSR.

III. THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE/CIA

A. Organizational components (description of various divisions).

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B. Production

1. SIR: Scientific Intelligence Report
2. SM: Scientific Memo (only to DCI re highest priority subjects).
3. SIRA: Scientific Intelligence Research Aid
4. SID: Scientific Intelligence Digest (every two weeks)
5. Working papers: designed to aid analysts.

C. Determination of what is important - OSI's biggest job.

1. Examples: brucellosis vaccine and biological warfare defense.
2. Priorities established - examples.
 - a. Highest: Soviet nuclear weapons.
 - b. High: Prevention of technical surprise.
 - c. Low: More unessential details relating to the above.

IV. PRODUCTION PROCEDURE: A TYPICAL PROBLEM IN BIOLOGICAL WARFARE.

A. Air-borne transmission of disease - a fundamental of BW.

1. Detection: air samplers.
2. Identification: laboratory techniques.
3. Counter-measures: insure defensive capability.

B. Examination of Soviet research and development in this area.

Discussion of sources of information.

C. Conclusion: Soviets have a radio-controlled air sampler system.

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